

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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NO. 193

June 30, 1950

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WHY BELGRADE DOESN'T HAVE ENOUGH FRUIT OR VEGETABLES

The supplying of Belgrade with fruit and vegetables has not been the best of late. One of the main causes is the poor work of the buying up net. Belgrade ward enterprises for fruit and vegetables buy up directly through their buying up stations and when these organizations do not buy up sufficient quantities then, of course, the supplying of Belgrade is not fulfilled.

The buying up organization has shown weaknesses which indicate that it will not be able to fulfill its tasks if it remains as it is today -- and this is most sorely felt on the Belgrade market places.

The buying up net of Belgrade enterprises for fruit and vegetables has not, first of all, completely utilized the buying up sector. For example, there are no buying up stations in Petrovac on the Mlava, Pozerevac, Zajecar, Velika, Plana, Pec, Djakovac, Brusa and Raca in spite of the fact that there exists market surpluses in these parts. The office of state procurement of the executive committee of the Peoples Committee called this to the attention of Belgrade enterprises in good time but they did not take heed of this.

All the Belgrade enterprises for fruit and vegetables have a total of 84 buying up stations. The exception to this is the enterprise of the third ward which does not have any buying up stations. Work is not well organized in most of these stations. What is most serious is that many of them lack leaders. For example, Semderevo's buying up station of the seventh ward has no manager and the same is true in the mixed enterprise of the station in the county of Orasacka. This holds true for the fourth ward in Toplica as well. And so on. The affairs of these stations are being managed by buyers - people who are not employees of an enterprise and whose business knowledge is not sufficiently investigated. In the case that they break buying contracts, the stations cease to function and buying up for Belgrade is not carried out. There are many examples of this.

The number of buyers is not sufficient. Some buying up stations don't have any buyers and there is a total of 194 persons in all who are working. This small number of people cannot fulfill the buying up plans. Last year the buying up stations of Belgrade enterprises had 2000 buyers employed. Control over the work of buying up stations is poor causing a poor execution of buying up transactions as well as mis-use and speculation. The only enterprise which conscientiously controlled its buying up stations is the former City enterprise for fruit and vegetables, thanks to whose control the arrest of the manager of the buying up station in Velika Kikinda and Bogatic was made because of speculation. The manner of operation of some buying up stations whose work is not controlled is shown by the incident concerning the manager of the Smederevo buying up station of the enterprise "Kosmaj". He too was arrested because of speculation. At the time when the Belgrade state shops did not have nearly as many cherries as needed, the manager of this station bought up cherries at 25 dinars and instead of sending them to Belgrade he re-sold them in Kovin at 100 dinars a kilogram.

Aside from these and other weaknesses in the functioning of Belgrade enterprises, buying up difficulties are also caused by local peoples committees on the terrain which forbids the execution of buying up which order the breaking of agreements, the firing of buyers at the time when fruit and vegetables are arriving. The state

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procurement office in Novi Pazar forbids the buying up of all cultures in its territory even though this county had no export tasks. The county peoples committee in Topola did not want to register the buying up station of the enterprise for fruit and vegetables.

Because of the present condition of buying up and because of the conditions found on the Belgrade market places it is necessary that these weaknesses of the buying up net be quickly remedied. Buying up stations should immediately be opened in those places which are without them and the number of buyers should be increased wherever necessary. The improvement of buying up, and through this the supplying of the working people in Belgrade, would quickly bring about a clearing up of the relations between the organs of authority and the buying up stations, as well as the solution of the question of the right to buy up on some terrains where buying up is done by both republic and local enterprises.

(Glas, June 30)

HARVEST IN VOJVODINA

Novi Sad, June 29

Latest statistics show that as of June 26, 37.3 per cent of the area of the white wheat area was harvested. Results of harvesting are undoubtedly even better because the information service has not been functioning as well as it could because some county and city peoples committees send irregular reports. The recordings of the harvest is especially poor in Sren. The harvest is progressing best in the county of Kulski, with 66 per cent; around the city of Senta, with 64 per cent; in the Vacko - Topolski county, with 60 per cent. The poorest harvest results have been in the county of Stara Pazova and around the city of Sremska Mitrovica, with only 2.3 per cent; then the county of Ruma, with 8 per cent. The Belocrkvanske Srec (county) of Banat fulfilled only 19 per cent of the Plan. According to the tempo of the harvest in Vojvodina so far it seems as though the harvest will be completed by the end of this week.

Panchvo, June 29

23 working cooperatives in the county of Panchvo have completed their harvest. Close to 70 per cent of the area of wheat has been harvested, as of June 26.

Bogatic, June 29

Over 2/3's of the wheat area has been harvested in the county of Macva.

Zagreb, June 29

The wheat harvest has begun on all the state agricultural farms in Croatia. So far, 15 per cent of the harvest has been carried out on the state sector. All of the farms have sufficient machines and a proper distribution of manpower, therefore not holding up the harvest in any way. This years yield of the wheat type C-1 which was sorted out and prepared as the most successful wheat by the fighter for high yield, Djuro Sabados, has been very good and 15 to 16 m.c's per "jutro" has been received.

(Politika, June 30, 1950)

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KOREA

(Tokyo, 29th June)

In the reports about operations in Korea foreign agencies announce that Southern Korean troops, assisted by an American air unit, have held back the advance of the Northern Korean forces on the defence line along the River Han. According to a United Press announcement the entire Southern bank of the river is in the hands of the Southern Korean forces.

In the latest report of the United Press it says that units from Northern Korea have regrouped themselves on the Northern bank of the River Han south of Seoul. Southern Korean forces which had withdrawn from the South were rearmed with American arms and been brought up to the Southern shore of the Han by lorry before the Northern Korean troops managed to cross the river. The agency adds that Southern Korean troops lost practically all their heavy American equipment during the withdrawal.

Southern Korean troops have blown up the last bridge on the River Han.

In an announcement from the HQ of the Northern Korean army, given by Agence France Presse it says that Northern Korean troops wiped out 6,000 Southern Korean soldiers on the 27th June. It adds that the same number of Southern Korean troops were killed on the Peninsular of Onijin. The captured material includes 12 mortars, 6 anti-tank guns, 140 motor vehicles and other war material.

Northern Korean aeroplanes, according to the United Press, have twice bombarded the aerodrome at Suvon, destroying 4 and damaging 6 aircraft. In the air fight above the aerodrome of Kimpo which is in the hands of Northern Korean troops, American aeroplanes, according to the report of Agence France Presse, shot down two Northern Korean aircraft and lost two planes themselves. Reuter announces that American light bombers attacked armed lorries with rockets. They also attacked gun emplacements and North Korean tanks south of Taison. 6 tanks were destroyed. 2 American aircraft were forced to land.

NORTHERN KOREAN FLEET SEIZES NAVAL BASE ON THE ISLAND OF PEKION

(Tokyo, 29th June)

General Macarthur carried out an inspection on the front lines of the South Korean troops and had a long conference with the Southern Korean Premier Sing Man Ri and the American Ambassador Michie.

Radio Fenyang, according to news from the United Press, announces that 27 American bombers yesterday attacked Fenyang the capital of Northern Korea, with 250 kilogram bombs. Radio Fenyang in its reports of operations goes on to say that the Northern Korean fleet after heavy fighting captured the Southern Korean Naval Base on the Island of Pekion in the Yellow Sea near the 38th parallel. The radio has also announced that Northern Korean troops have advanced 50 to 80 miles into Southern Korea in four days of fighting. There are 15 towns and 5,000 villages on the 8,000 square miles of captured territory.

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TWO HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISIT MALIK

(New York, 29th June)

United Press learns that two high officials of the United Nations today visited the Soviet delegate to the United Nations Jakov Malik in order to strive for mediation in the Korean conflict.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REJECTS THE DECISION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONFLICT IN KOREA

(Moscow, 29th June)

According to Tass the Soviet Government has rejected the resolution of the Security Council about the Korean question, explaining that the two permanent members of the Security Council, the USSR and China, were absent at the time when it was passed. In the reply of the Soviet Government it says that the Security Council passed the resolution with 6 votes, with the participation of the seventh, the Kuomintang delegation, which had no right to represent China. The Soviet Government considers, continues the reply, that the Security Council can only pass a resolution when at least seven of the members of the council vote in favour of it, including five of the permanent members of the Security Council.

As has been announced earlier, the Soviet delegation, although invited to the session of the Security Council of the 25th June, did not come to take part in a solution of the Korean conflict before the United Nations.

THE REPLY OF THE USSR TO THE AMERICAN NOTE

(Moscow, 29th June)

The Soviet deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Andre Gromiko today handed the reply of the Soviet Government to the American Note of June 27th which demanded the intervention of the USSR to put an end to hostilities in Korea, to Kirk the American Ambassador in Moscow. In the Soviet Note it states that the events in Korea were started by an attack of the Southern Korean forces on the frontier region of Northern Korea. Therefore, says the Note, the responsibility for these events "falls to the authorities of Southern Korea and those behind them". In the note it mentions that Soviet troops withdrew from Northern Korea before the American troops did so from Southern Korea which "confirms the traditional principle of the Soviet Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states".

Concerning the non-participation of the Soviet representative at the session of the Security Council, the Note puts forth the argument about the non-participation of the representative of the People's Republic of China to the sessions of the Security Council without which it is impossible to pass a lawful resolution.

INDIA DECIDES TO SUPPORT THE RESOLUTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(New Delhi, 29th June)

The Government of India has decided to support the resolution of the Security Council to extend military aid to Southern Korea. United Press announces that this decision was reported after a 2 day consultation of the Government of India.

(POLITIKA)

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EDWARD KARDELIJ RECEIVES THE NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

Edward Kardeli, the Vice Premier of the FPRY, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday received the newly appointed Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Mexico to the FPRY Senor Victor Fernandez Maneru, who arrived in Belgrade the day before yesterday.

(POLITIKA)

THE COUNCIL FOR LEGISLATION AND BUILDING UP OF THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITIES OF THE PR MACEDONIA

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of PR Macedonia today passed a ukase concerning the establishment of a Council for Legislation and the building up of the people's authority and a Ministry for Imports and Exports. Vidoje Smilevski, the Vice Premier of PR Macedonia has been appointed as President of the Council for Legislation and building up of the people's authority and Mito Dimitrijeviski formerly the Minister President of the Committee for Foreign Trade of the PR Macedonia was nominated as Minister for Exports and Imports.

(POLITIKA)

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FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BELGRADE

The first regular session of the People's Committee of the City of Belgrade began yesterday at 6.00 p.m. 237 committee members were elected, among whom 91 are workers, 70 employees, 54 intellectuals and 22 persons having other professions. After the reading of reports a working committee was elected with Niko Petrovic, President of the Executive People's Committee of the City of Belgrade as chairman. He submitted a report on the work of the former people's committee. He said that the present Executive Committee numbers 28 members. From 1947 to 1949 2,700 meetings of voters were held in Belgrade in which 275,000 voters participated. The number of people's councils held increased from 49 in 1948 to

The formation of house councils began in 1948. Up to now 7,500 house councils have been formed in which 30,000 members are participating. The people's inspectors as the representatives of the people's masses carry out organised and constant control over the work of the authorities. The people's inspection with its 2,969 inspectors has within its competence at present the entire territory of the city and all institutions and establishments.

While speaking on economy Ninko Petrovic said the following: "Belgrade had 43 city enterprises in 1947, while no ward enterprises existed. At present there are 68 city and ward enterprises. While the total value of city and ward industrial and service enterprises amounted in 1947 to 1,276,000,000 dinars, they had increased to 2,653,000,000 dinars by 1948.

"The transition of trade from private to state ownership was executed in 1948. This was a big and difficult task and the Executive Committee had to organise the entire commercial network in the city in order to be able to manage the goods turnover which was until then fulfilled by 3,000 private shops. At present the retail trade is carried out in the Belgrade area by 68 commercial enterprises under city or ward, with about 2,500 shops which handled a turnover of 9,500,000 dinars in 1949. The number of craftsmen's shops increased in 1949 by 400.

"Progress was also made in transport. The number of vehicles - motor street cars and other street-cars - has increased from 94 in 1936 to 161 today: 32 trolley-buses, 80 buses and 8 street-cars have been imported during the last three years. At present Belgrade has 270 various kinds of passenger vehicles.

"Results have also been achieved in the cultural field. Belgrade has been given since the liberation 4 new schools: 2 gymnasia and 2 elementary schools. At present Belgrade has 17 gymnasia and 69 elementary school buildings, but there are 157 schools which are located in those 86 school buildings, which means nearly two schools in each building. The structure of the school organisation is different from before the war. For instance today there are 74 vocational schools instead of 24, among which 7 are for the general education of workers, which did not exist before the war. The number of pupils in schools has increased from 17,000 before the war to 21,556 now.

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The New Executive Committee:

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| President..... | Ninko Petrovic |
| Vice-Presidents | Marko Nikezic |
| | Zagorka Jovanovic |
| Secretary | Sveta Popovic |
| Members | Nikola Bobic, Jure Saric, |
| | Miras Jovanovic, Milorad |
| | Dostanic, Radovan Dodic, |
| | Dimitrije Sapinac, Josip |
| | Prikelmajer, Bozidar |
| | Ristic, Dimitrije Radovanovic, |
| | Milenko Jovanovic, Ratko |
| | Petrovic, Rista Acimovic, |
| | Rodoljub Stanic, Slobodan |
| | Bulatovic, Mihailo Djordjevic, |
| | Jovo Lovric, Milorad Pavlovic, |
| | Ljubivoje Lazarevic, Djura |
| | Smiljanic, Rodoljub Zizic, |
| | Dr. Djura Milosevic, Ilija |
| | Manojlovic, Stoja Milivojevic. |

The proposal for the forming of new permanent commissions was unanimously adopted by the committee. At the end of the morning meeting a disciplinary court was elected, with Nikola Gajic, President of the First Council and Mirko Suznjevic as his deputy. President of the Second Council Josefina Margetic, Milomir Josimovic as her deputy. The session was then adjourned to the afternoon.

(GLAS June 30, 1950).